

Dr. Lyon's

DAILY WEEKLY-SUNDAY
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HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.

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Cato said the best way to keep good acts in memory was to refresh them with new.

What Education Does for the Negro.

The Atlanta Constitution argues that disfranchisement of the negro in Georgia would entail "agitation and unnecessary disruption of the industrial situation." "The farmers of Georgia," it avers, "are beginning to realize that however good this disfranchisement talk may look to aspiring politicians and unthinking people, it spells disaster to them."

In reply the New York Evening Post says that this should encourage the negro not a little. "Hitherto," it argues, "any politician could raise the negro issue and go to any lengths he chose, with little or no protest from the whites. But if it is to become a bad policy from the industrial or business point of view, the negro may look forward to freedom from the pestiferous type of 'anti-nigger' agitator. The prosperity of the South depends upon its negro labor. If its politicians and demagogues go so far in their persecution as to make that labor dissatisfied and discontented, the white planters will not fail to call a halt."

The answer to both the Constitution and the Evening Post is that the disfranchisement measures in other Southern States have not had the effect to run the negroes away. So long as the South provides school facilities for negro children and gives the black man his rights before the law, and an opportunity to gain an honest livelihood and accumulate property, he will not run away to the North simply for the right to cast a ballot and be called "Mister."

On July 26th last, the St. Paul Farmers' Conference, of Brainerd county, was held at the school of that name, and facts were brought out which go far to substantiate these statements. The conference is composed of negroes, and its purpose is to discuss everything relating to the uplift and progress of the race. Bishop Strange, of North Carolina, who was in attendance, put the question, as to the young men, whether the conference thought the tendency to go North, to be sober, moral, industrious, buy land and settle down, was on the increase or decrease. The consensus of opinion was that the young men were getting more industrious and showing a greater tendency to purchase homes and settle down.

In regard to the ownership of homes in general, it was shown by the reports that in each of the five magisterial districts of the county the proportion varied from one-fifth to one-half. In some localities to three-fourths in others. For instance, E. J. Walker, of the upper end of Lawrenceville, said that in his precinct the people mostly owned their homes, having farms of from 20 to 400 acres, principally paid for, Osborne Wingfield, of Meredithville, stated that for a distance of four miles down the road from his house all the land was owned by colored people, and only two log houses in the precinct. Ephraim Gaines, of Fitzhugh, stated that colored people owned all the land in a solid block of five miles, houses mostly frame. He himself had owned over 1,000 acres, bought and paid for since the war. He still owned 500 acres, having sold the remainder. Most of the land in his precinct was paid for. Alfred Steinbach, of Sturgeonville, said the houses in his precinct were mostly frame, and the majority of the people owned their homes. B. C. Macdonald, Broadnax, said many owned their homes and the houses were mostly frame.

Another of the speakers said: "In 1891, in the five magisterial districts of Brunswick county, the colored people owned a total of 21,000-1-4 acres of land. In round numbers \$16,000, an increase of fivefold in that time. In 1905 the county levy amounted to \$24,000, the district school fund, \$23,474, a gain of over four times as much."

A question by the president, and another one by Bishop Strange, brought out the fact from B. J. Walker and H. C. Green, former Commissioner of the Revenue, and fully conversant with the state of affairs in the county, that ownership of land had tended to make the people responsible and law-abiding and more anxious to secure homes; that it had increased their sense of self-respect and resulted in a general tending up all around; that when they did not own anything they were irresponsible, careless, indifferent and shiftless.

This is a sufficient answer to the New York paper; and now a statement for the benefit of the whites of Virginia. In reply to the question what had been the leading factor in improving both the

moral and material condition of the negroes of Brunswick, the unanimous reply was, Education.

Mr. Frank Buford, editor of the Brunswick Gazette, who kindly sent the report from which the extracts above are taken, adds this comment:

"Reports of the land assessors and commissioners of the bureau show that the negroes of Brunswick are the most prosperous in the State, and their success is due in no small degree to the influence exerted by St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School, which is the third largest institution of the kind in the United States. This school was established about twenty years ago, and within the corporate limits, not one of its students has been arrested or charged with crime. This appears to me to be remarkable, and should be commended by the press of the superior race."

These simple facts carry their own argument.

The Proposed Inheritance Tax.

The Houston Post, a typical Southern newspaper, observes that while an inheritance tax for the purpose of raising revenue is perfectly legitimate, it is doubtful if Congress can legally undertake to prevent the accumulations by enacting a law to take away the greater part of a man's fortune. "Such a principle," it says, "would strike at the most sacred rights of the individual, as well as at the basis of Republican government. It is scarcely possible that the Supreme Court would ever uphold it."

Not only so, but it would tend to destroy enterprise. Place a limitation upon the amount of money a man may accumulate and you put an end to human endeavor beyond that point. It is the same with the railroad. Place a limitation upon the dividends which a railroad may legally pay to its stockholders and the incentive to development will be gone. Why should a railroad company which is earning all the money the law allows strive to increase its business by developing the country through which its lines pass? If that is to be the policy of the government, it must soon or late purchase all the railroads and operate them on its own account. But even that policy does not promise much for development, for the government is never progressive.

But returning to the personal phase of the question, our Houston contemporary wisely says:

"An inheritance tax for the purpose of limiting large fortunes would be treating merely a symptom and could not possibly affect the cause of the dangerous accumulation of wealth. It is not sound statesmanship to reach symptoms. The real remedy is to reach the underlying causes of dangerous conditions. The principle of 'equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none' faithfully applied would soon remove all the danger which threatens the country as a result of large fortunes. Give every man the square deal and dangerous fortunes cannot be again accumulated."

A square deal is what the government should insure to every man, no more, but no less. It is in duty bound to give every man an equal chance, so far as the law is concerned, no help and no hindrance, and then, as Mr. Jefferson used to say, let each and every citizen work out his salvation by his own brain and brawn. That is the motto for President Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan and every other political leader, and for Congress; and the first step is the gradual extinction, root and branch, of the protective system. That system of taxation, by the way, is as contrary to the fundamentals as Mr. Roosevelt's proposed inheritance tax. The government has no moral right to use the taxing power for any purpose, save that of raising revenue. When it is employed as a police regulation, as a means of promoting the interests of the few at the expense of the many, or for any other purpose, it is a perversion which cannot be justified nor squared with our basic principles of government.

Hangings in Maryland.

The Baltimore American corrects a statement recently made in the New York Tribune that the Maryland law provides for "public hangings." On the contrary, says the American, the law requires private hangings. The statute is as follows: The sheriff shall execute the sentence of death pronounced against any criminal by the judgment of any court of this State whenever he is authorized to do so by the warrant of the Governor; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to execute every such sentence of death in as private a manner as possible, and to exclude from the view thereof all persons, except the deputies, the spiritual advisers of the criminal, the legal counsel who defended him, his or her relatives (not more remote than the second degree of either affinity or consanguinity), and such other persons, not exceeding twenty, as he may permit to witness the execution.

But the trouble is, adds the American, that it is difficult to enforce the letter of the law so long as there are two dozen separate places where executions may occur.

But if the law required that executions be at the county seat, how could Governor Warfield have dodged the mob in the case of William Lee? In that event he would have been compelled to send the prisoner to the county seat of Somerset, and to have accepted the challenge of the mob.

Fruit Culture in Georgia.

It is stated that there are 20,000,000 peach trees in Georgia, and these yield an annual shipping crop of 5,000 cars, bringing in cash to the shippers from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, according to the price which the fruit is bringing.

The State Horticultural Society is asking the Legislature for an annual appropriation of \$600 to aid in printing and distributing its annual proceedings, which give in concrete form all that the horticulturists and pomologists learn each year about the cultivation and improvement of fruits. The handbook which the society issues annually is a complete guide, giving a full list, revised annually, of every species of fruit which can be grown in the State and the designation of that section of the State to which each variety is best adapted.

The State Legislature should be liberal in its dealings with the Horticultural Society, for it is adding yearly to Virginia's taxable values.

Dr. Lyon's

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PREPARED BY
J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Superintendent of Schools.

Kindly tell me the name and address of the Superintendent of Schools of Madison county, Va. SUBSCRIBER.

Hon. Thomas N. Berry, Duot, Va.

Depreciated Money.

Kindly tell me the estimate of the increase in cost of construction—material, wages, etc.—since 1900. C. R.

About 25 per cent, for material and 80 per cent, for wages is regarded to be a good rough estimate.

Old Coins.

Please value for me United States cent, 1830, and half cent, 1835. READER, NO. 7.

The items are not listed among valued coins in any catalogue we have. The conclusion is that they are worth little or no more than face.

Hares or Squirrels.

What season of the year do the laws of Virginia allow the hunting of rabbits and squirrels? A. C. R.

Under the general game law, as it appears in the Code, hares and squirrels are not protected. They may be in some counties.

Denatured Alcohol.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will the Congress passed the bill concerning denatured alcohol? 2. If so, when does it go into effect? 1. Yes. 2. January 1, 1907. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Watermelon.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—The little dispute, you kindly publish in your next issue, the following: "Would you say a watermelon was a fruit or a vegetable?" C. W.

The watermelon is the fruit of the vine, and no more a vegetable than grapes.

Keeley Institute.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will the Keeley Institute kindly publish in its next issue, if the original "Keeley Cure" is now located in Richmond (street and number), and who is the proprietor? A SUBSCRIBER.

There is a branch of the Keeley Institute in Richmond. The address is No. 800 East Marshall Street.

Legal Again.

Please let me know if a mail carrier in act of delivering mail is subject to arrest for felony. SUBSCRIBER.

There is no reason why the Postmaster-General, with a bag of mail for the President, is not as much subject to the criminal law of the State as any person in it.

A Widow's Bequest.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—A widow who has real estate in her own name, and who sells it to one of her children and gives that child five or six years to pay for it; if she dies before that time, what right has the child to the estate? A SUBSCRIBER.

The death of the mother has no effect on rights under the contract of sale.

Kinnikinnie.

Can you tell me what has become of Old Kinnikinnie, brand of smoking tobacco, and where it was made? STUDENT.

Gone, with the loves of yesterday, last summer's rose, and him that died of Wednesday. It was made in Lynchburg, and deserves at the hands of its old friends, at least, that its name be spelled correctly.

Life of a Deed of Trust.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will you kindly answer, through your Query Column, if, under the new constitution, a trust deed runs out of date and, if so, in how many years? Thanking you for an early reply, I beg to remain, R. M.

The new Constitution does not deal with the subject. Virginia Code, 1904, Section 2355, places the limitation at twenty years.

Lumpy Jaw.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Please tell me about lumpy jaw in cattle? If you will get a copy of "Special Report on Diseases of Cattle," issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., you will find on page 49, all you wish to know in regard to this disease, as it would take up a large space and much time to enter into all its details. You can get a copy for the asking. It costs you nothing.

Milk Dripping from Teats.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I have a cow that loses her milk between milkings—i. e., it drips from her teats. Please tell me how to prevent it. What causes lumpy jaw in cattle, and give remedy for treatment. Is it contagious to man or horse, and how communicated? SUBSCRIBER.

It may be that you will find milking your cow three times a day, instead of twice, will check the trouble. However, there are various causes, so it is hard to say what the trouble is in this case. Has she any warts on her teats? Let us hear from you again.

Lame Horse.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Will you please answer my question? I have a horse taken suddenly with lameness in his hind foot, not able to bear any weight on it. What causes it? SUBSCRIBER.

It is difficult to say just what is the trouble with the horse; still it is more than likely you have a case of ringbone. At this stage, would recommend a good stiff blister, as follows: Blandine of mercury, 2 drams; powdered cantharides, 2 drams; resin corat, 2 ounces; benzoinated lard, 2 ounces. Mix well together, and to be well rubbed in. Allow it to remain on 24 hours, then wash off clean with warm water and soap. After the parts are perfectly dry, grease with pure lard, which has no salt in it. Also see that the horse's head is tied, so he cannot get his mouth to the blistered parts.

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For Infants and Children.

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TIED DYNAMITE

AROUND HIS NECK

Despondent Over Love Affair, Man Blows Himself to Pieces.

WELLINGTON, KAN., July 31.—On the main street of Wellington, and with hundreds of persons watching him, and afraid to interfere, Graham D. Dibbs yesterday blew himself into shreds with dynamite.

Dibbs walked down Washington Avenue carrying a package of dynamite. In front of the Wellington National Bank he stopped, tied the package about his neck and produced a fuse which he deliberately lighted. Dibbs slowly blew out the match with which he had lighted the fuse and tossed it towards the crowd.

As the fire crept toward the package around Dibbs' neck he shouted to the spectators to get out of the way of the explosion.

Then he seemed to lose courage. He began to pull and tug at the package and at the fuse, but it was too late to avert the explosion.

A hole was torn in the street where Dibbs had stood, but no trace of the body could be found, not a single bit of clothing and flesh were found several rods away.

The explosion shattered the windows in nearly every house in town. Dibbs, a railroad employe, was despondent over an unsuccessful love affair.

NOW IN NORWAY.

Plenty of Room in Virginia for Desirable Emigrants.

Commissioner of Agriculture G. W. Moore is now in Norway, where he is working hard to secure desirable emigrants from that country for Virginia. Owing to his ignorance of the language Mr. Kolner has employed the services of a Mr. Christopherson, who has lived in the country for many years.

The Agricultural Department is daily being flooded with letters from all over Virginia saying that the farmers are only too willing to secure laborers, as there is a general scarcity of labor through the whole State, owing to the exodus of the negroes to the cities, or their employment on public works, or his general shiftlessness. Mr. C. P. Grizzard, of Southampton county, writes that he wants three men to work on his farm, and that he would like to have them as soon as possible. He has plenty of work to do, he has a fine garden, pumpkins, corn and potatoes, which are the principal crops in that section of the State.

LARGE CUSTOMS BUSINESS

Big Shipments of Wine, China-ware and Toys Received.

A large consignment of imported sherry—the largest in years—passed through the custom house offices yesterday. The wine was shipped from Jerez, Spain, to Strasburg, Germany. There are 60 casks, and it is said to be of the highest grade.

Another large importation was an unusually large shipment of china-ware and toys, consigned to the E. B. Taylor Company, from Coburg, Germany.

The volume of the custom house office has been rapidly increasing, and the business of Richmond is said to be larger than ever before in its history.

BECOMES INSANE AGAIN

Wilsoner Meeks Runs Amuck in North Carolina.

A very pitiful case came to the notice of the Governor yesterday, when he received a message from the sheriff of Rockingham county, N. C., that William Meeks, who was formerly an inmate of the Eastern State Hospital at Williamsburg, and who has been released only three months, had again become insane. The unfortunate man will be turned over to the sheriff of Henry county, and through him will be returned to the authorities of the asylum from which he came.

Meeks was thought to be entirely cured, and in the light of that fact his case is all the more pitiful.

PELL OFF CAR.

Colored Woman Seriously Injured in Getting Off Moving Car.

Maggie Gordon, a middle-aged colored woman, fell off a street car at Broad and Adams Streets yesterday afternoon, and was seriously bruised about the face and body. The car was Broad and Twenty-fifth Street No. 417, and was going west.

Conductor B. R. Palmer had just signaled McGowan, P. C., to stop the car, when, according to the conductor and several witnesses, the woman jumped off. On falling, she lay as though knocked insensible, but soon recovered. She was taken to her home at No. 523 Prentiss Street, where it was found that her injuries were not serious.

Why Maryland Did Not Secede.

The Baltimore Sun publishes the following editorial:

In your issue of July 24th one who signs himself "Citizen" delivers himself of the following wild and rambling language: "As a constant reader of the Sun, I hope you will permit me a few lines in your 'People's Column' in answer to this constant question: Why did Maryland not secede? It would take up a large space and much time to enter into all its details. You can get a copy for the asking. It costs you nothing."

The women of whom he writes and who he considers the "bellum" disturbers of the public peace represent the State of Maryland in all things that are honorable and a credit to the State. Who have built the monuments to the gallant Confederate dead all over the Southland, and have kept the grave of the olivary of the South green with flowers, who is it that the people of the South are so proud to honor the memory of our glorious dead with their tears, but the noble, loving, self-sacrificing women of the South? In view of this fact, they of all the citizens of Maryland have a right to enter a solemn and earnest protest against the execution of this man, who on the one hand, represents the United States army, claiming to represent the good old State of Maryland, which is Southern to the core. God bless the women of the South, and may they never fail to remind the doubtful and weak-kneed brethren of their duty, and lift the curtain of history, and show to the world the language of Kipling's beautiful "Recessional," they may pray

Maurer's Rat-and-Roach-Paste

attracts these vermin by its odor; they eat it and die instantly. MAURER'S INSECT POWDER is a sure death to bedbugs, flies, moths, etc. It is sold by all druggists.

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R. H. Bosher's Sons,

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The "Rising" in Egypt

No Basis for the Report Despite Great Provocations.

The Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of England, to say nothing of Lord Cromer, must feel very uncomfortable over the statement in the *Picador*, of Paris, giving the Egyptian side of the recent outbreak at Denchawel in Egypt.

The article is by Khunif Moustapha Pasha, a leading member of the National party of Egypt. As will be recalled, the British "struck terror" to the hearts of some rebellious and fanatical fellowers for murdering an English officer.

Here is Moustapha Pasha's account: On the 18th of last June some English emissaries, their names and came into the neighborhood of Denchawel, in the province of Menoufieh, to hunt pigeons on private land. An old peasant warned the interpreter who accompanied them that last year the inhabitants had been exasperated at seeing their pigeons shot by the English officers, and that they had vowed to avenge them.

In spite of this warning the hunt began. Shots were fired; a woman was wounded and a farmhouse set blazing. The felahs came running from all sides; a riot took place, in which three Egyptians were wounded by the Englishmen and three English officers surrounded.

One of the wounded was a British officer, and the wounded man ran at full speed, a distance of two and a half miles under the terrible sun and fell dead of sunstroke. The English soldiers, learning what had befallen their officer, invaded a village close to Denchawel, and killed a fellow by cracking his skull.

Such are the facts. Hardly had they been known when the English of Denchawel, losing their heads, found it absolutely revolting that the Egyptians should defend their property and defend themselves. Instead of looking into the affair calmly, as into any other quarrel, they exaggerated it, and long before the sentence had been pronounced, the newspapers devoted to the British occupation announced what penalties would be imposed, and that a terrible example was to be made. What they wanted was no justice, but an atrocious vengeance.

The Minister of the Interior, on orders from Mr. Mitchell, the English consul, published a week before the verdict, an official note, in which he left the accused not a leg to stand on, and openly did all in his power to prejudice the judges and public opinion. A newspaper in the service of the occupation pushed the abuse of justice to the point of publishing the names of the felahs who were alleged to have fired the shot. The newspapers were terrified, and asked themselves what sort of sentence was going to follow such a demonstration.

Now, it was under these circumstances that the court met on June 24th. And such a court! It was an arbitrary tribunal, which knew neither code nor law, and whose members might condemn the accused to every punishment imaginable; a court whose majority belonged to the English, and which admitted neither appeal nor pardon!

The decree that created it, in 1895—under pressure from Lord Cromer—was which never tolerated the least relaxation on the part of Khedivial government. I say, gives any one who reads it an impression that the English army, to which England has entrusted the mission of maintaining order in Egypt, is itself in perpetual danger, or else it would need no code of honor, or rather, no such instrument of terror, as the court spent three days in investigating the case. It was clear enough that the English officers had provoked the felahs by shooting on their lands and by wounding a woman, and that the felahs attacked the English, not as English officers, but as peasants. No English physician, among others Dr. Nollin, the court's medical examiner, admitted before the tribunal that Captain Bull had fired a shot at a felah, and that his wound alone would not have been enough to account for his death.

The court gave only thirty minutes to the taking of testimony from the felahs accused. It refused to listen to a policeman, who declared that the English officers fired at the felahs, and based its

judgment solely upon the affirmations of the officers, who provoked the riot!

On June 27th the verdict was rendered. Four Egyptians were condemned to be hanged, two to forced labor for life, one to forced labor for fifteen years, six to forced labor for seven years, three to imprisonment for a year and to public flogging, and finally five to flogging without imprisonment, that sentence involving that each of them should receive fifty blows from a five-lashed whip!

The verdict rendered that the execution would take place the very next day. Thus only fifteen days elapsed between the riot and the condemnation!

At 4 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, June 27th, the four Egyptians condemned to death and the eight condemned to be flogged were brought from Chibin to the village of Chouhadah, about two miles from Denchawel. There for a few hours, they awaited the terrible vengeance. At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, June 28th, they were led to Denchawel. The English officers had seen to it that the execution should take place at the same hour, and on the same spot as the riot.

In a broad, circular space, surrounded with poplars, the gibbets and gallies were set up. The condemned were surrounded by the English soldiers and these in turn by the governor of the province superintending the execution. The son of the first of those condemned to death approached them and entreated them to allow him to receive from his father his last words. They refused him this request.

At 1:30 the English soldiers mounted the gibbets and drew their swords; a minute later the hanging began; a man was hanged; the members of his family, his relatives and all his friends, massed together at a distance, filled the air with their piercing cries. Two others were hanged in the presence of the corpses. The same scene was then repeated three times. Four men were hanged and eight flogged. The horrible scene lasted a whole hour! A savage, revolting scene if ever there was one, during which the European spectators shed tears of the abhorrence and horror.

And every one went away repeating the words of one of the victims of hanging: "Cursed be the tyrants! Cursed be the tyrants!"

This day of June 28, 1906, will remain a fatal date in history! It is worthy to figure in the annals of the abhorrence and horror. The most violent indignation was felt throughout Egypt at the news of these executions. All the enemies of England had never been able to produce such a result in fifty years of effort. And this result was produced by the agents of England. The Egyptian people have written verses about the execution at Denchawel, and those verses are perpetuating the memory of those scenes in which civilization and humanity were outraged in the most revolting fashion.

And today I ask the English nation and all the civilized world if such an absolute defiance of the principles of justice and the laws of humanity is to be tolerated. I ask the English, jealous of their country's renown and prestige, to tell us if they mean to extend the moral and material influence of England in Egypt by treating her as a barbarian. I ask those who shout so loud about humanity and who fill the world with their indignation over scandals a thousand times less revolting than that at Denchawel, to prove their sincerity by protesting, even if it means an ostracism, against a government which has so grossly disgraced European civilization forever in the eyes of Oriental nations. Finally, I ask the English nation if it behooves her to allow her representatives to go back after twenty-four years to arbitrary laws, to procedures more brutal and more inhuman, to a more brutal and more inhuman, in order to secure more and more, in order to secure a sense of human